

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

---

KENNETH RICKENBACKER,

Plaintiff,

v.

21-CV-672-LJV  
ORDER

JOHN DOE NO. 1, *et al.*,

Defendants.

---

The *pro se* plaintiff, Kenneth Rickenbacker, is a prisoner confined at the Five Points Correctional Facility. He filed a complaint asserting claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, Docket Item 1, but did not pay the filing fee or submit a complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (that is, as someone who should have the prepayment of the ordinary filing fee waived because he cannot afford it), see Docket Item 2.

The Clerk of the Court therefore shall administratively terminate this action. If Rickenbacker wishes to reopen this case, he must notify the Court in writing **within 30 days of the date of this order** and must include either (a) the required certification of his inmate trust fund account (or institutional equivalent) and authorization form **or** (b) the \$350.00 filing fee and the \$52.00 administrative fee (\$402.00 total).

**DISCUSSION**

A party commencing a civil action in this Court ordinarily must pay a \$350.00 filing fee as well as a \$52.00 administrative fee.<sup>1</sup> See 28 U.S.C. § 1914; Judicial

---

<sup>1</sup> Effective May 1, 2013, the Judicial Conference of the United States added an administrative fee of \$50.00 to the cost of filing a civil lawsuit in district court. See

Conference Schedule of Fees, District Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule;<sup>2</sup> Western District of New York, District Court Schedule of Fees.<sup>3</sup> If a “prisoner” (as defined in 28 U.S.C. § 1915(h)) wishes to commence a civil action, the prisoner must either (1) pay those fees or (2) obtain permission to proceed *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915.

## **I. REQUIREMENTS FOR *IN FORMA PAUPERIS* APPLICATION**

The Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Pub. L. No. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321 (April 26, 1996), which amended 28 U.S.C. § 1915, established certain requirements that a prisoner must meet in order to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Those requirements are summarized below.

### **A. Supporting Affidavit or Affirmation**

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1), a prisoner seeking to bring a civil action *in forma pauperis* must submit an affidavit or affirmation detailing the prisoner’s assets and liabilities and swearing under oath that the prisoner is unable to pay the \$350.00 filing fee. A motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* should be supported by such an affidavit or

---

September 2012 Report of the Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States (“September 2012 Report”), available at <http://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/reports-proceedings-judicial-conference-us>. Effective December 1, 2020, this fee was increased to \$52.00. See <https://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/fees/district-court-miscellaneous-fee-schedule>. But this additional administrative fee does not apply to prisoners who are granted permission to proceed *in forma pauperis*. See generally September 2012 Report.

<sup>2</sup> Available at <http://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/fees/district-court-miscellaneous-fee-schedule>.

<sup>3</sup> Available at <http://www.nywd.uscourts.gov/fee-schedule>.

affirmation filed at the same time as the complaint. The United States District Court for the Western District of New York has made available a form motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* with supporting affirmation<sup>4</sup> that is designed to help *pro se* litigants (such as Rickenbacker here) comply with 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1). Rickenbacker submitted the required affirmation.

**B. Certification of Inmate Trust Fund Account**

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2), a prisoner seeking to proceed *in forma pauperis* also must submit a certified copy of his or her inmate trust fund account statement (or an institutional equivalent) for the six months immediately before the prisoner's complaint was filed. The prisoner must obtain this certified account statement from the appropriate official at each correctional facility where the prisoner was confined during that six-month period. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2). Alternatively, the prisoner may have prison officials complete and sign the "Prison Certification Section" of the Court's form motion referred to above. See *supra* note 4. In the "Prison Certification Section," prison officials provide the information in the prisoner's trust fund account statement required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2). Rickenbacker did not submit the required certification.

---

<sup>4</sup> The Clerk of the Court shall mail Rickenbacker a form motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*. The form also is available at <http://www.nywd.uscourts.gov/pro-se-forms>.

### **C. Authorization Form**

A prisoner seeking to proceed *in forma pauperis* also must submit a signed authorization form<sup>5</sup> permitting the institution in which the prisoner is confined to pay—over time, if necessary—the \$350.00 filing fee from the prisoner’s trust fund account (or institutional equivalent). See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1)-(4). In other words, even if the prisoner is granted *in forma pauperis* status, the prisoner still must pay the full \$350.00 filing fee in installments. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1)-(2). The initial payment will be 20% of the average monthly deposits to the prisoner’s account or 20% of the average monthly balance in the prisoner’s account for the six-month period immediately preceding the filing of the complaint, whichever is greater. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). For each month after that, as long as the amount in the prisoner’s account exceeds \$10.00, the agency having custody of the prisoner will deduct from the prisoner’s account and forward to the Clerk of the Court an installment payment equal to 20% of the preceding month’s income that was credited to the prisoner’s account. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). Those payments continue until the \$350.00 fee is paid in full.

*Id.* Rickenbacker did not submit the required authorization.

## **II. ADMINISTRATIVE TERMINATION OF THIS ACTION**

Rickenbacker did not pay the \$350.00 filing fee or the \$52.00 administrative fee that ordinarily is required to commence a civil action. He submitted a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* and an affidavit swearing that he is unable to pay a \$350.00 filing fee, see 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1), but he did not submit a certification of his inmate trust fund

---

<sup>5</sup> The Clerk of the Court shall mail Rickenbacker an authorization form. The form also is available at <http://www.nywd.uscourts.gov/pro-se-forms>.

account, see 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1)-(2), or an authorization form, see 28 U.S.C.

§ 1915(b). Therefore, the Clerk of the Court shall administratively terminate this action<sup>6</sup> without filing the complaint or assessing a filing fee, as ordered below. As also ordered below, Rickenbacker is granted leave to reopen this action no later than thirty days from the date of this order.

### **III. DEFERMENT OF SCREENING UNDER 28 UNITED STATES CODE SECTIONS 1915(E)(2) & 1915A**

The court is required to screen civil actions filed by prisoners and dismiss them if they: (1) are frivolous or malicious; (2) fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or (3) seek monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2); 28 U.S.C. § 1915A; see *also* 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(c) (dismissal of prisoner actions brought with respect to prison conditions). Because the plaintiff did not properly commence this action, this Court will defer the mandatory screening process until this case is reopened—if, in fact, it is reopened. If this action is reopened and then dismissed, installment payments of the filing fee under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 will not be suspended, and the prisoner will not be permitted to obtain a refund of the filing fee or any part of it that already has been paid.

Additionally, if a prisoner has, on three or more prior occasions while incarcerated, brought in federal court an action or appeal that was dismissed because it

---

<sup>6</sup> Such an administrative termination is not a “dismissal” for purposes of the statute of limitations. Therefore, if the case is reopened under the terms of this order, it is not subject to the statute of limitations time bar as long as it originally was timely filed. See *Houston v. Lack*, 487 U.S. 266 (1988) (prisoner mailbox rule); *McDowell v. Del. State Police*, 88 F.3d 188, 191 (3d Cir. 1996); see *also Williams-Guice v. Bd. of Educ.*, 45 F.3d 161, 163 (7th Cir. 1995).

was frivolous or malicious or because it failed to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, he or she will not be permitted to bring another action *in forma pauperis* unless he or she is “under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

### **ORDER**

Based on the above, it is hereby

ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall administratively terminate this action without filing the complaint or assessing a filing fee; and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall send Rickenbacker a form motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* and authorization form; and it is further

ORDERED that if Rickenbacker wishes to reopen this action, he shall so notify this Court, in writing, no later than **30 days from the date of this order**. This writing must include either (a) the required certification of his inmate trust fund account (or institutional equivalent) and authorization form **or** (b) the \$350.00 filing fee and the \$52.00 administrative fee (\$402.00 total); and it is further

ORDERED that upon Rickenbacker’s submission of either (a) the required certification of his inmate trust fund account (or institutional equivalent) and authorization form **or** (b) the \$350.00 filing fee and the \$52.00 administrative fee (\$402.00 total), the Clerk of the Court shall reopen this case.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: June 3, 2021  
Buffalo, New York

/s/ Lawrence J. Vilaro  
LAWRENCE J. VILARDO  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE